United Nations A/C.5/66/SR.24

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session

Official Records

Distr.: General
9 February 2012

Original: English

Fifth Committee

Summary record of the 24th meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Monday, 19 December 2011, at 3 p.m.

Chair: Mr. Tommo Mo[illegible] ..... (Cameroon)
Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Mr. Kelapile

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11-64334 (E)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Agenda item 134: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (*continued*) (A/66/7/Add.22 and 23 and A/66/614; A/C.5/66/13)

Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation

Contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates

Agenda item 144: Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (*continued*) (A/66/7/Add.22 and A/66/605)

Agenda item 145: Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (*continued*) (A/66/7/Add.22 and A/66/605)

Agenda item 129: International residual mechanism for criminal tribunals (*continued*) (A/66/7/Add.22 and A/66/605)

1. **Ms. Casar** (Controller), introducing the Secretary-General's reports on the revised estimates arising from the effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/66/614) and the proposed budgets of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/66/605), said that, in keeping with past practice, the Advisory Committee's recommendations had been taken into account in preparing the reports, which provided updated projections, as at December 2011, for inflation and the effect of changes in operational exchange rates on the proposed budgets. The requirements for the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 would amount to $5,387.3 million. The final cstimates for the Tribunals were $181.8 million for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, reflecting a decrease of $1.5 million; $287.6 million for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, reflecting an increase of $4.7 million; and $53.8 million for the International Residual Mechanism, reflecting a decrease of $1.3 million.

2. Introducing the report of the Secretary-General on the contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates (A/C.5/66/13), she recalled that, in its resolution 65/262, the Assembly had approved the level of the contingency fund in the amount of $40.5 million, or 0.75 per cent of the approved budget outline level. Potential new charges against the contingency fund amounted to $34.6 million, according to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee after consideration of individual statements. The Fifth Committee had yet to take formal action on the specific programme budget implications and revised estimates before it. Should the Committee endorse the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, it should request the Assembly to note that a balance of $5.9 million would remain in the fund.

3. **Mr. Kelapile** (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), introducing the report of the Advisory Committee on the revised estimates (A/66/7/Add.22), said that the Advisory Committee had no objection to the estimates and, accordingly, transmitted them to the Assembly for consideration. He recalled that, in its report on the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/66/611), the Advisory Committee had recommended that the Assembly should request the Secretary-General to report comprehensively on alternative options for the recosting methodology, including an analysis of the risks and resource requirements of each option.

4. Turning to the report of the Advisory Committee on the contingency fund (A/66/7/Add.23), he said that, should the Assembly approve the appropriation of the amounts set out in the Secretary-General's report (A/C.5/66/13), a balance of $5,876,500, or 14.5 per cent of the contingency fund, would remain to meet future requirements during the biennium 2012-2013.

5. While recognizing that additional requirements must be considered and that it was not always possible to fit new initiatives within the biennial cycle of the

regular budget, the Advisory Committee considered that at least some of the additional requirements for the biennium 2012-2013 could have been included in the proposed programme budget, thus avoiding a piecemeal approach to the budget process. Furthermore, the prudent use of the fund required that it should not be exhausted before the end of the period it covered. The Committee recommended that the Secretary-General should be requested to analyse the current utilization of the contingency fund and make every effort in the future to incorporate additional requirements into the initial budget proposals.

Agenda item 149: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (A/66/529 and A/66/612)

6. **Ms. Casar** (Controller), introducing the Secretary-General's report on supplementary estimates for the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) (A/66/529), said that the Assembly, by its resolution 65/294, had appropriated $486.7 million for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. The Security Council, by its resolution 2000 (2011), had extended the mandate of UNOCI until 31 July 2012 and decided that the authorized strength of the military and police components should be 11,142 personnel. In order to implement the resolution, additional funding of $165.7 million was requested, representing a 34.1 per cent increase over the initial appropriation. An additional 265 civilian and 26 Government-provided personnel were also requested, primarily to support the coordination of legislative elections and associated certification activities; security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and human rights and civil affairs. Other additional requirements included provisions for facilities and infrastructure, mainly for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and related construction; maintenance and security services associated with the establishment of new camps; self-sustainment costs of military contingents; and costs associated with support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration initiatives, clearing of unexploded ordnance and management of weapons and ammunition.

7. The actions requested of the Assembly were set out in paragraph 99 of the report.

8. **Mr. Kelapile** (Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), introducing the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/66/612), said that its recommendations would entail reductions of $381,500 in the proposed supplementary estimates set out in the Secretary-General's report (A/66/529). The Advisory Committee considered that that report lacked sufficient explanation and did not adequately justify the additional requirements in some areas, particularly regarding posts and positions, relating to the activities mandated for UNOCI under Security Council resolution 2000 (2011).

9. The Secretary-General proposed to increase civilian personnel by 60 international staff, 28 national staff and 177 United Nations Volunteers. The Advisory Committee had no objection to the proposed increases, with some exceptions. First, the requirement for a post of Information Analyst at the P-3 level in the Joint Mission Analysis Centre had not been fully justified, particularly in view of the existing capacity. Second, the Advisory Committee considered that the proposed establishment of a new Security Sector Reform Section in UNOCI should reduce the volume of work in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section, even given the demands of an increased number of beneficiaries, and therefore did not find sufficient justification for two of the proposed P-3 posts for the latter Section. The Advisory Committee trusted that UNOCI would ensure that the facilities for the demobilization sites would be adequate to meet the requirements of the beneficiaries. Third, while the Advisory Committee recognized that UNOCI had additional responsibilities under its mandate to support the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, it did not consider that all the posts requested for the Transitional Justice Unit in the Human Rights Section had been fully justified and recommended against approval of one P-3 post for the Unit. The Advisory Committee noted that the supplementary staffing proposals under component 5, support, and for the Electoral Assistance Office under component 3, peace process, were proposed as temporary positions through 30 June 2012.

10. The Advisory Committee recommended approval of the Secretary-General's proposals for operational costs, which included $1 million to implement 40 additional quick-impact projects. It expected that UNOCI would make every effort to implement all such projects within the remaining time frame of the budget for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

11. **Mr. Kisoka** (United Republic of Tanzania), speaking on behalf of the Group of African States, expressed support for the Secretary-General's proposals. The Group attached great importance to the mandate of UNOCI as a means of restoring the rule of law, improving political stability in Côte d'Ivoire and facilitating lasting peace in the country and the region. All necessary support should be provided to the Operation to ensure the discharge of its mandate. Moreover, planned quick-impact projects in the areas of restoration of public order, justice and corrections should be implemented in full and in a timely manner. The Group wished to receive information on the implementation of all quick-impact projects and on key issues for UNOCI, including programmes for internally displaced persons.

12. **Mr. Coffi** (Côte d'Ivoire) expressed concern at the late issuance of the reports relating to an important agenda item that had a substantial impact on the lives of the Ivorian people. It was regrettable that the item was being taken up by the Committee only three days before the end of the main part of the session and that so little time had been scheduled for its consideration in informal consultations.

13. In December 2011, after a decade without legislative elections, Côte d'Ivoire had begun holding elections that would lead to the establishment of a National Assembly, the last stage in a process that had seen executive and judicial authorities put in place after the country had successfully emerged from the crisis that had followed the presidential elections. On behalf of the President of the Republic, his delegation wished to convey the Ivorian people's deep gratitude to the international community as a whole and to the United Nations in particular for their assistance.

14. Despite the progress achieved, much remained to be done in Côte d'Ivoire, with the support of UNOCI, on such issues as national reconciliation, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, security and defence sector reform, combating impunity, reconstruction of the judicial system; and the promotion and protection of human rights. His Government welcomed the decisions set out in Security Council resolution 2000 (2011), which took into account its concerns on the issues of protecting civilians, monitoring the border to prevent the movement of mercenaries, weapons and drugs, and countering the spread of terrorism in West Africa. During meetings with the Secretary-General and the President and permanent members of the Security Council, Prime Minister Soro had reiterated his Government's desire to work with UNOCI to maintain peace despite the many security threats in the subregion, which it would tackle with the support of the Governments of neighbouring and other West African States. In view of the successful support provided by UNOCI during the presidential and legislative elections, the Government was eager to receive similar assistance for the upcoming local and regional elections.

15. During the informal consultations, his delegation would seek information about the specific measures being taken by UNOCI to implement its mandate under Security Council resolution 2000 (2011) while it awaited the financing now under consideration by the Committee.

The meeting rose at 3.45 p.m.

United Nations A/C.5/66/SR.25

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session

Official Records

Distr.: General
9 February 2012

Original: English

Fifth Committee

Summary record of the 25th meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 23 December 2011, at 11 p.m.

Chair:	Mr. Tommo Monthe	(Cameroon)
later:	Mr. Ballantyne (Vice-Chair)	(New Zealand)
later:	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Chair)	(Cameroon)
	Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Mr. Kelapile	

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Agenda item 142: Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (*continued*)

Agenda item 132: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (*continued*)

Agenda item 143: Administration of justice at the United Nations (*continued*)

Agenda item 129: International residual mechanism for criminal tribunals (*continued*)

Agenda item 144: Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (*continued*)

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11-64942 (E)

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Agenda item 145: Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (*continued*)

Agenda item 147: Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (*continued*)

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Contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates

Draft report of the Fifth Committee

Agenda item 132: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (*continued*)

Questions deferred for future consideration

Closure of the work of the Fifth Committee during the main part of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

The meeting was called to order at 7.45 a.m.

Agenda item 131: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.9)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.9: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

1. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.9 was adopted.*

Agenda item 137: Pattern of conferences (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.25)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.25: Pattern of conferences

2. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.25 was adopted.*

Agenda item 139: Human resources management (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.4)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.4: Human resources management

3. **Ms. Van Buerle** (Secretary of the Committee), said that the figures in paragraph 14 of the draft resolution should be $398,300 and $3,880,100, respectively.

4. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.4 was adopted.*

Agenda item 141: United Nations common system (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.27)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.27: United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

5. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.27 was adopted.*

Agenda item 142: Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.26)

Agenda item 132: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.26)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.26: Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on its activities

6. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.26 was adopted.*

Agenda item 143: Administration of justice at the United Nations (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.10)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.10: Administration of justice at the United Nations

7. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.10 was adopted.*

Agenda item 129: International residual mechanism for criminal tribunals (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.13)

Agenda item 144: Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.11 and L.13)

Agenda item 145: Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.12 and L.13)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.11: Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

8. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.11 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.12: Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

9. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.12 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.13: International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

10. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.13 was adopted.*

Agenda item 147: Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.6)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.6: Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

11. Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.6 was adopted.

Agenda item 149: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.14)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.14: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

12. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.14 was adopted.*

Agenda item 161: Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.15)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.15: Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

13. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.15 was adopted.*

Agenda item 162: Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.16)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.16: Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

14. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.16 was adopted.*

Agenda item 133: Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (*continued*)

Final budget appropriations for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/C.5/66/L.17)

Final income estimates for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/C.5/66/L.17)

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.17: Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

15. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.17 was adopted.*

Agenda item 134: Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (*continued*) (A/C.5/66/L.7 and L.8 and L.18-L.24)

Draft decision A/C.5/66/L.7

A: Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.55/Rev.1: Situation of human rights in Myanmar

B: Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.29/Rev.1: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

C: Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/66/L.21: Oceans and the law of the sea

16. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.7 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.18: Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

17. *Draft resolution A/C.5/66/L.18 was adopted.*

18. **Mr. Prokhorov** (Russian Federation) said that it unacceptable that section 24, Human rights, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 was inconsistent with the strategic framework. He expressed concern that doubts had been cast on the views of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: in effect, the Secretariat had ignored the opinion of the Member States and included components that it found advantageous. The United Nations was an intergovernmental organization whose duty it was to implement the decisions of its Member States. The only reason his delegation had not put the entire programme budget to a vote was because it did not wish to go against the consensus reached after long and complex consultations. However, in assessing the implementation of section 24 of the programme budget, the Russian Federation would rely upon the language of the strategic framework adopted at the intergovernmental level.

Contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates

19. **The Chair**, recalling that at its 24th meeting the Committee had had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates (A/C.5/66/13) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/66/7/Add.23), suggested that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that it note that a balance of $13,762,500 would remain in the fund.

20. *It was so decided.*

Draft report of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/66/L.23)

21. **The Chair** drew attention to the draft report of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/66/L.23), which described the actions taken by the Committee and also contained its recommendations. He invited the Committee to consider the draft resolutions in chapter III.

Draft resolution I: Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/C.5/66/L.18)

22. **The Chair** recalled that draft resolution I had been adopted earlier in the meeting.

Draft resolution II: Special subjects relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/C.5/66/L.19)

23. **Mr. Cumberbatch** (Cuba), speaking also on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nicaragua and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, proposed an oral amendment by which two new operative paragraphs would be inserted into section IX of the draft resolution. The first paragraph would read, "Decides to delete all references to the activities and outputs related to the responsibility to protect, as contained in the proposed strategic framework and the related narratives of the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide (see A/66/354/Add.1), in accordance with its resolution 64/245" and the second would read, "Requests the Secretary-General accordingly to issue a corrigendum to his report A/66/354/Add.1".

24. The draft resolution contained resource proposals that the delegations for which he spoke could not support. The proposals set out in document A/66/354/Add.1 relating to the activities of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide violated the procedures and rules of the General Assembly for the presentation of strategic frameworks and the submission of narratives in budget documents. He failed to understand how reports of the Secretary-General had come to be interpreted as legislative mandates. It was unacceptable that concepts which were under discussion by the General Assembly and on which there were differences of opinion had been incorporated into the strategic framework as though they had been approved by the Member States. No General Assembly resolution had made the responsibility to protect part of the Special Adviser's core mandate.

25. While he acknowledged the good intentions of States that wished to make the responsibility to protect an international standard, the legitimate concerns prompted by the issue could not be ignored. The responsibility to protect was being misused by States that sought to justify intervention and the use of force. The delegations for which he spoke were firm advocates of the need to deal urgently with the grave problems suffered by millions throughout the world: that would be possible only through the establishment of an international order based on solidarity, social justice, equity and respect for the rights of peoples and individuals. The principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in matters of State must be defended; otherwise, the United Nations would not survive and small weak States would be at the mercy of large strong ones. There could be no justification for any use of force not permitted by the Charter.

26. At present, there was no clear and generally accepted definition of the responsibility to protect. It was therefore unacceptable, in a budget document, to prejudge deliberations that must take place in the General Assembly and to impose matters that did not enjoy consensus among the Members of the Organization. For those reasons, the four delegations supported the proposed amendment.

27. **Ms. Clairingbould** (Netherlands) said that her delegation did not agree with the narrative suggested in the proposed amendment. A more important reason for opposing it, however, was that its substance lay outside the remit of the Fifth Committee as the Main Committee of the Assembly responsible for administrative and budgetary matters. Her delegation requested a recorded vote on the proposed amendment and invited other delegations to vote against it.

28. **Mr. Janczak** (Poland), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the Fifth Committee was entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters. Its deliberations should focus on those aspects of the items under consideration and should not include discussions which belonged in other United Nations forums. It was the Committee's responsibility to ensure that the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide had adequate funding to implement its mandate. The activities of that Office, as proposed under thematic cluster I of the

estimates in respect of special political missions (A/66/354/Add.1), were fully justified on the basis of decisions taken by the Assembly and the Security Council. The States members of the European Union would therefore vote against the proposed amendment and invited other delegations to do the same.

29. **Mr.** Idris **Hassan** (Sudan) said that his delegation supported the proposed amendment. The nature of the Fifth Committee did not prevent Member States from voicing their concerns on the matters before it.

30. *At the request of the representative of the Netherlands, a recorded vote was taken on the oral amendment proposed by the representative of Cuba.*

In favour:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liberia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Grenada, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

31. *The oral amendment was rejected by 71 votes to 11, with 42 abstentions.**

32. **Ms. Zarrouk Boumiza** (Tunisia), speaking in explanation of position, said that, while the idea of the responsibility to protect was noble, it required discussion in order to reach consensus on a well-defined concept that should nevertheless not be substituted for the fundamental principles of the Charter. It would have been preferable to consider the matter in the Sixth Committee.

33. **Ms. Anzola Padrón** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking also on behalf of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Nicaragua, requested a recorded vote on section IX of the draft resolution. The delegations' objection to section IX pertained only to the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and activities relating to the responsibility to protect. The delegations had expressed their concern at the change to the strategic framework for the Office contained in document A/66/354/Add.1, which included in its mandate a concept on which there was no intergovernmental consensus. That constituted a serious flaw in the administrative procedures for the allocation of the Organization's resources, which should be used only for the discharge of approved mandates. The Member States had agreed that the issue of the responsibility to protect required further consideration; however, the strategic framework had included proposals made by the Secretary-General that had not been acted on by the Assembly but that were now reflected in the activities, priorities and mandate of the Special Adviser.

34. The prime responsibility to protect fell to States; the international community could play a constructive role by supporting national endeavours in that regard with full respect for the Charter of the United Nations, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-interference in their internal affairs.

35. **Mr.** Idris **Hassan** (Sudan) said that his delegation would vote against section IX of the draft resolution because the concept of the responsibility to protect was ill-defined and had, unfortunately, been utilized in the

* The delegation of Liberia subsequently informed the Committee secretariat that it had intended to vote against the oral amendment.

service of a few States without taking into consideration the views of the vast majority of States Members of the United Nations.

36. *At the request of the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, a recorded vote was taken on section IX of draft resolution II.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam.

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Comoros, Djibouti, Grenada, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Yemen, Zambia.

37. *Section IX of draft resolution II was adopted by 119 votes to 7, with 8 abstentions.*

38. *Draft resolution II was adopted.*

Draft resolution III: Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/C.5/66/L.20)

39. **The Chair** drew attention to draft resolution III. Section A dealt with budget appropriations for the biennium 2012-2013, section B with income estimates for the biennium 2012-2013 and section C with the financing of appropriations for the year 2012.

40. *Draft resolution III was adopted.*

Draft resolution IV: Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/C.5/66/L.21)

41. *Draft resolution IV was adopted.*

42. *Mr. Ballantyne (New Zealand), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.*

Draft resolution V: Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/C.5/66/L.22)

43. *Draft resolution V was adopted.*

Draft decision A/C.5/66/L.8: Capital master plan

44. *Draft decision A/C.5/66/L.8 was adopted.*

45. **The Chair** invited the Committee to adopt the draft report contained in document A/C.5/66/L.23.

46. *The draft report of the Fifth Committee was adopted.*

Agenda item 132: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (*continued*)

Questions deferred for future consideration (A/C.5/66/L.24)

Draft decision A/C.5/66/L.24: Questions deferred for future consideration

47. *Draft decision A/C.5/66/L.24 was adopted.*

48. *Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon) resumed the Chair.*

Closure of the work of the Fifth Committee during the main part of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

49. **The Chair** declared that the Fifth Committee had completed its work at the main part of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

The meeting rose at 9.20 a.m.